

Numbers for New Draft Class of 744,500 Drawn

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

WEATHER—Fair to night and Friday.

FINAL
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EXECUTION OF FORMER CZAR BY THE BOLSHEVIKI REPORTED

ITALIANS ADVANCE AGAIN, TAKE 600 MORE PRISONERS; ALL OLD LINES RESTORED

Bridgehead at Capo Sile Is Extended and Counter-Attacks by the Austrians Repulsed—Seven Austrian Planes Shot Down.

ROME, June 27.—Italian forces made further gains on the lower Piave, taking 600 prisoners, it was semi-officially announced to-day.

The Italians crossed the Piave at the junction of the branches near San di Piave, taking 100 prisoners there. They enlarged the bridgehead at Capo Sile and captured 500 prisoners. Italians crossed the Piave at other points and raided enemy outposts.

Repeated Austrian counter-attacks broke down with great losses before the Italian machine gun fire.

An Austrian advance post in the mountain region was surprised by Italian troops yesterday and wiped out. Along the front as a whole the activity yesterday was nowhere of marked intensity.

The Italian line is now almost identical with the line before the Austrians began their futile offensive and the Italians are still collecting immense war booty, which is of such great volume the War Office announces it is impossible even to estimate its extent to date.

Many tons of bombs have been dropped on enemy ammunition dumps on the Venetian Plain and on the railway station and tracks at Mattarello. Seven Austrian machines were shot down, Lieut. Flavio Baracchini obtaining his thirty-first victory.

VIENNA CLAIMS REPULSE OF ATTACK.

VIENNA, June 27.—The Italian troops yesterday made another attempt to storm Col Del Rosso, between the Brenta and Asiago, which the Austrians captured in their recent offensive, according to to-day's War Office report. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, the announcement states.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED BY AMERICANS ON THE MARNE; DOMINATE THE BALLEAU RIDGE

Consolidate Their Positions in Conquered Territory and Receive Congratulatory Visit From French Premier—No Counter-Attack.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, June 27 (Associated Press).—The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in their drive on the German positions in the Belleau Wood sector Tuesday night was officially increased to-day to 311. The Americans also captured eleven big machine guns, ten automatic rifles, a quantity of small arms and ammunition and other material. The Germans have not yet made any attempt to counter-attack.

Last night was comparatively quiet on the whole Marne front. The Americans were kept busy consolidating their new positions. The additional prisoners mostly were stragglers found hiding in the wood, under rocks or in the shrubbery, where they had been isolated by the American fire. They were unkempt and hungry.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 27.—The Americans completely dominate the wooded ridge north of Belleau Wood, which forms the German main line of resistance.

The Americans stand directly in the path the Germans must take at a point where they are nearest to Paris. Every foot of ground gained

U. S. REGIMENT FOR ITALY IS CHOSEN BY PERSHING

It Will Go From France and Become Part of One of Diaz's Divisions.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Gen. Pershing has selected a regiment now in France for service in Italy.

This force will be "all for the moment," Secretary of War Baker announced.

This regiment in France will be replaced by one from the United States. Reaching Italy, the regiment will be made part of some division on the Italian front.

Secretary Baker would not indicate whether the regiment was National Army, National Guard or otherwise.

BONE DRY NATION IN YEAR APPROVED BY SENATORS' VOTE

Amendment Accepted by Committee Bars Beer After Three Months.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate Agriculture Committee to-day agreed upon an amendment to the \$11,000,000 Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing for National prohibition.

The new amendment provides: "That from and after June 30, 1919, after the approval of this act, and during the continuance of the present war, for the purpose of conserving the man-power of the nation and to increase the efficiency in the production of arms, war munitions, food and clothing for the army, it shall be unlawful to sell, for beverage purposes except for export, any distilled spirits, and no distilled spirits held in bond at the date of the approval of this act shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the removal of distilled spirits now held in bond for other than beverage purposes and for the extension of the time now provided by law for the withdrawal of such spirits from bonded warehouses for beverage purposes.

"From and after three months after the approval of this act and during the continuance of the present war, no grain, cereal or other food products shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer or other intoxicating malt liquors."

"From and after June 30, 1919, after the approval of this act and during the continuance of the present war, no foods or fruits shall be used in the manufacture or production of vinous intoxicating liquors except for export."

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions or any of said rules and regulations made to carry the same into effect shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

The amendment was framed by Senator Norris of Nebraska as a substitute for the pending one by Senator Jones of Washington. The Jones amendment would have brought about absolute prohibition immediately upon enactment of the legislation. The Norris compromise was adopted by the committee by a vote of 5 to 3.

Members of the committee voting in favor of reporting the Norris amendment were:

Democrats—Senators Sheppard, Texas; Thompson, Kansas; Kendrick, Wyoming; and Johnson, South Dakota.

Republicans—Norris, Nebraska; Page, Vermont; Gronna, North Dakota; and Kenyon, Iowa.

Senator Francis of Maryland, who also held proxies of Senators Warren of Wyoming and Wadsworth of New York, all Republicans, voted against the amendment. Senator Gore, Democrat, did not vote.

Another test vote in the House on prohibition, the second in a week, resulted today in the adoption of a resolution, 112 to 92, calling on the President to inform the House whether any ruling has been made by the Railroad Administration, the War Industries Board or the War Trade Board curtailing supplies to liquor manufacturers.

JUNKERS SCORED BY VON KUEHLMANN IN SECOND SPEECH

Says U Boats Didn't Keep 700,000 Americans at Home—Kaiser Furious.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.—Chancellor von Hertling's speech, explaining that of Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann, was the result of orders from the Kaiser, it was reported here to-day. The Kaiser is said to be furious at von Kuehlmann.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Herr von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Minister, is slated for retirement as a result of his Monday speech in the Reichstag, according to authoritative cables to French officials here to-day.

Kuehlmann's qualifying speech on Tuesday, in which he attempted to reinterpret his earlier remarks, widened the breach and antagonized the Liberals and Junkers, the report states.

In his second appearance Kuehlmann excused himself "pitifully," the cables stated, "for his appeal to the good will of England and for having doubted the ultimate triumph of German arms."

Kuehlmann declared that Ludendorff should be made to answer for lack of German success in the war, not the German Chancellor.

"It has been said," Kuehlmann is quoted as saying, "that money is the ruling motive of the English. This war has shown that homage to the golden calf is as ardent in our country as in England and America."

Commenting upon the submarine warfare and America's participation, the Foreign Minister said:

"We were told that victory would be ours by January, 1917. When the submarine warfare was begun Herr Helfferich assured us that America would not take an active part. Admiral von Capelle promised their results would be nil. There are 700,000 Americans in France. The submarine has not impeded their progress."

The Russian situation also came in for a resume in Kuehlmann's second speech and the present policy was criticized.

"The Finnish movement in which we placed faith is a pure swindle," he declared. "The situation in Estonia and Latvia under our occupation is deplorable. That is what is called liberation of smaller peoples from Russian oppression. If the Russian peoples rise again it will be a life or death struggle between Germany and them."

Kuehlmann's play to the Pan-Germans by declaring that "military success is the only condition on which to base diplomatic negotiation," failed to have the desired result, while his ambiguous position further served to convince the Liberals of their insincerity, the cables say.

CROWD IN ROME SACKS GERMAN EMBASSY BUILDING

Raises the Italian Flag and Parades Streets Waving Fragments of Kaiser's Picture.

ROME, June 27.—During a celebration of the Italian success on the Piave to-day, a crowd rushed to the German Embassy and sacked the building. The Kaiser's picture was torn down and the Italian flag was hoisted over the building.

Those who invaded the palace overturned the throne placed there by the German Emperor himself and tore some of the furniture to pieces. They paraded the main streets of the city with fragments of the Emperor's pictures as trophies.

Former Czar Nicholas of Russia Who Is Reported Put to Death



The CZAR OF RUSSIA

246 FIRST NEW DRAFT NUMBER PICKED BY BAKER

Assignment of Men in 1918 Class Made by Lot in Washington—Girl Draws Capsules After the Officials Start Task.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The drawing of numbers to determine the order in which 744,500 youths of the classes of 1918 will be called into military service, was conducted here to-day with much the same ceremony which marked the drawing of a year ago.

The drawing was held in the great conference room of the Senate Office Building, with Secretary Baker blindfolded taking the first gelatine capsule, with a number enclosed, from the glass bowl.

It was number 246. Numbers 1168 and 814 were the second and third, respectively, and thus the drawing continued to the end.

The drawing was begun at 9:30, the twelve hundredth capsule, the last, with No. 225, was taken from the bowl at 11:38.

Number one came out in the six hundred and forty-fourth capsule. Ranging from 1 to 1,200, the numbers corresponded to numbers assigned by boards in the latest draft registration. Men thus drawn go to the foot of Class 1 and will be drawn before the close of the year, according to present plans.

Big blackboards for checking the record were placed against the wall in the rear of the room. The numbers were written on the board as drawn and then the board was photographed to make a permanent incontrovertible record.

After Secretary Baker had drawn the first capsule Senators Chamberlain and Warren, Representatives Deam and Kamm, Gen. March, Crowder, Col. Charles B. Warren and J.

NICHOLAS PUT TO DEATH BY BOLSHEVIK ASSASSINS, IS THE REPORT FROM PARIS

All Reports Confirm the Death of the Former Russian Ruler, but the Manner of the Killing Is Still in Doubt.

GENEVA, June 27 (Associated Press).—The Ukraine Bureau at Lausanne announced to-day it has received confirmation of the report that the Bolshevik authorities at Yekaterinburg condemned Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian Emperor, to death after a short trial and then shot him. Details of the reported execution are lacking.

PARIS, June 27 (Associated Press).—A despatch from Kiev under date June 26 declares that the report of the assassination of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been confirmed. It is said he was killed by Bolshevik troops during their retreat on Yekaterinburg.

The Kiev message was received at Basel, Switzerland, and forwarded here by the Havas correspondent in that city.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a younger brother of the former Emperor Nicholas, is reported in a despatch from Moscow received here to-day by way of Berlin, to have placed himself at the head of the new Siberian Government and to have issued a manifesto to the Russian people.

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE PUT OFF IN SENATE AFTER HARD FIGHT

Army Bill Taken Up in Midst of Debate Despite Sharp Opposition.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—With threats and counter threats being exchanged on all sides, the Senate this afternoon engaged in a bitter wrangle over the question of voting on the Woman Suffrage resolution.

At 2 P. M. the suffrage resolution was automatically displaced by the \$11,000,000 army bill, the unfinished business of the Senate. But for some time debate continued unchecked on suffrage until Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the army bill and a friend of suffrage, demanded the army measure be taken up and suffrage laid aside.

Senator Jones, New Mexico, in charge of suffrage, asked Chamberlain to let suffrage come to a vote to-day, but Chamberlain said he was unwilling to take the responsibility for laying aside a bill to support the army.

Senator Underwood, leading anti-suffrage, told the friends of suffrage that unless multiple pairs were arranged for absent "sniffs" it will be a long time before the Senate comes to a vote on the question.

Underwood read a telegram from

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RACING
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Conflicting Reports Earlier in the Week About the Czar.

A report of the assassination of former Emperor Nicholas was received in Copenhagen through Stockholm on Tuesday, although it appears that rumors that he had been killed by the Bolsheviks had been circulating in Russia for some days previously. The Copenhagen message quoted the Russian newspaper, Vjta, as saying that Russian Red Guards had murdered the ex-Emperor in his residence at Yekaterinburg.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Moscow, dated Friday, June 21, and received in this country on Wednesday, declared there was no foundation for the rumors of the assassination, and despatches from German sources last week reported that the former Emperor was not at Yekaterinburg, having been removed to Moscow for safe keeping.

Advices received from Moscow at Amsterdam on June 24 said that Grand Duke Michael had headed a movement in Turkestan favoring the separation of that region from Russia.

KILLING OF THE EX-CZAR FOLLOWS 15 MONTHS OF EXILE AFTER REVOLUTION

Starting as Bread Riots, Revolt Spread Till It Included Soldiers and Cossacks.

It is only one year and three months since the Czar let the hunger of his people and the consequent bread riots spread within a few days' time to one of the greatest revolutions of history, a revolution that cost him his dynasty and his life and which undoubtedly has added months to the prolongation of the war.

The revolution started with a bread shortage which became acute about March 4, 1917, and brought mild demonstrations from the populace. No means were taken to relieve the situation, except to import a number of soldiers and Cossacks. In the last of the month the demonstrations had turned into minor riots and the police